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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/614,877	GORMISH, MICHAEL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	BLAKE RUBIN	2457	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2009.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-70, 72-77, 79 and 80 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-70, 72-77, and 79-80 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is a response to communications filed March 31, 2009.
2. Claims 1-70, 72-77, 79, and 80 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 26, 70, 74-76, and 80 are currently amended.
3. This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/443,296, filed on December 13, 2002.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.\

5. **Claims 1-25, 70, 72-73, 76-77, and 79 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.**

6. With respect to claims 1, 70, and 76, while the claims recite a series of steps or acts to be performed, a statutory “process” under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to particular machine, or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing. See page 10 of In Re Bilski 88 USPQ2d 1385. The instant claims are neither positively tied to a particular machine that accomplishes the claimed method steps nor transform underlying subject matter, and therefore do not qualify as a statutory process. The method including steps of receiving and transmitting is broad enough that the claim could be completely performed mentally,

verbally or without a machine nor is any transformation apparent. More specifically, the applicant has included “propagated signals” in defining machine readable mediums (Specification paragraph [0053]), which is expressly non statutory.

7. With respect to claims 2-25, 72, 73, 77, and 79, the claims fail to resolve the deficiencies of the claims from which they are based, and are therefor rejected on the same grounds as above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-70, 72-77, 79, and 80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buckley et al (“JPEG 2000 Part 6 FCD 15444-6”, hereinafter Buckley) in view of Sharpe et al (“JPEG 2000 .jpm file format”, hereinafter Sharpe).

10. With respect to claim 1, Buckley discloses a method comprising:

Receiving, at a server computer system (page 6, last paragraph, lines 1-2), a plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, a search and *next page function*) for portions of a JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1); and

Transmitting, at a server computer system, the JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4), wherein each of the parts is a legal JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4), and

wherein transmitting the JPM file comprises:

transmitting a first legal JPM file corresponding to a first request of the plurality of requests (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 1-4); and

But does not disclose transmitting a JPM file over a network, or transmitting a second JPM file with reference to the first JPM file.

However, Sharpe discloses

transmitting a JPM file over a network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*),

And transmitting a second legal JPM file (page 473, paragraph 2, lines 4-6, *the fragment table being fixed up by the web browser*) corresponding to a second request of the plurality of requests (page 473, paragraph 2, lines 4-6, *moving to the next or previous page*), the second legal JPM file referring to the first legal JPM file (page 473, paragraph 1, lines 2-3).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the JPM construction of Buckley and the internet JPM rendering of Sharpe. The motivation to combine being, to further the capability of the JPM format to be efficiently communicated over the internet.

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11. With respect to claim 2, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein the portions are selected from a group consisting of one or more desired pages (page 7, Section 5.2.2 Pages, lines 1-2), one or more desired regions on a page (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 1, lines 2-3), desired resolution for data being returned (page 7, Section 5.2.2 Pages, lines 1-2), a desired technique to receive returned data (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 4, *compression type*), and an indication of data from the JPM file that has already been received (page 26, lines 1-2).

12. With respect to claim 3, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein the request is selected from a group consisting of a spatial portion of a page (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 1), a lower resolution of a page (page 11, Section 5.2.5 Thumbnails, paragraph 5, *small icon*), a range of pages (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 1, lines 1-2), and non-label boxes (page 53, Section B.6.6 Free box).

13. With respect to claim 4, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the requests specifies a box type in the JPM file (page 17, Section A.3 Box Definitions, Subsection **TBox**) and at least one of the parts of the JPM file includes information

stored in one or more of each box of the box type specified in the at least one request (page 17, Section A.3 Box Definitions, Subsection **TBox**).

14. With respect to claim 5, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 4, Buckley further discloses wherein the at least one request further specifies a sub-box associated with the box type (page 73, Annex G, paragraph 1, lines 1-2), and wherein the response includes data associated with the sub-box of the box type (page 73, Annex G, paragraph 1, lines 3-4).

15. With respect to claim 6, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies a box in the JPM file starting at an offset (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1-2).

16. With respect to claim 7, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 6, Buckley further discloses wherein the response returns all of the contents of the box (page 13, paragraph 3, lines 6-8).

17. With respect to claim 8, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies page size that a page in the JPM file would take on a display

(page 19, Table A-1, *Default Display Resolution*) and specifies a portion of an image requested within the page (page 19, Table A-1, *Object*).

18. With respect to claim 9, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one parameter in at least one of the plurality of requests indicates a range (page 74, Section G.7 Byte Ranges, lines 1-3).

19. With respect to claim 10, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests includes an offset from an object box (page 12, Section 5.2.7 Shared Data, lines 3-4) to obtain a portion of a codestream pointed to by the offset (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 2, lines 1-2).

20. With respect to claim 11, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies a frame size (page 19, Table A-1, *Default Display Resolution*), a region offset (page 8, Figure 5-1 Layout Object Region), and a region size (page 8, Figure 5-2 Object Scaling and Positioning) to identify a portion of a codestream to obtain (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 2).

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21. With respect to claim 12, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests includes a page request parameter (page 73, Section G.2 Metadata boxes).

22. With respect to claim 13, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses further comprising storing the JPM file on a server using external file storage (page 15, Section A.2 File Organization, paragraph 3).

23. With respect to claim 14, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses further comprising storing the JPM file on a server with a plurality of codestreams in shared data entry boxes (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 2, lines 4-5).

24. With respect to claim 15, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses comprising:

collecting boxes in the JPM file relevant to at least one of the plurality of requests (page 7, Section “Encyclopedia example”, paragraph 2, lines 1-5);

forming a new JPM file with the boxes that are relevant to the at least one request, including adjusting any references of the boxes to new locations in the file (page 7, Section “Encyclopedia example”, paragraph 2, lines 1-5); and

transmitting the new JPM file (page 7, Section “Encyclopedia example”, paragraph 2, lines 1-2, *return*).

25. With respect to claim 16, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 15, Buckley further discloses wherein forming the new JPM file comprises eliminating pointers to external files (page 13, paragraph 5, *old fragment table can be turned into a free box*).

26. With respect to claim 17, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 15, Buckley further discloses where forming the new JPM file comprises adjusting page counts and the number of objects on a page (page 13, paragraph 4, lines 1-5).

27. With respect to claim 18, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 17, Buckley further discloses wherein adjusting page counts and the number of objects on a page comprises adjusting only those pages and objects needed to fulfill at least one of the plurality of requests (page 13, paragraph 4, lines 1-5).

28. With respect to claim 19, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein transmitting the JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests comprises transmitting another first JPM

file with at least one reference to at least one externally stored file (page 13, paragraph 6).

29. With respect to claim 20, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 19, Buckley further discloses wherein the at least one externally stored file comprises at least one externally stored codestream (page 13, paragraph 7, lines 5-8).

30. With respect to claim 21, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 19, Buckley further discloses comprising sending another second JPM file with references to data in a previously sent JPM file (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 7 [Search results example], lines 3-6, *next page*).

31. With respect to claim 22, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses comprising grouping the JPM file with any externally referenced files and sending the grouping in response to at least one of the plurality of requests (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 7 [Search results example], lines 1-3,*search results page*).

32. With respect to claim 23, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 22, Buckley further discloses wherein the grouping is a MIME file (page 73, Section F.1 XML Encoding Example, paragraph 1).

33. With respect to claim 24, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 1, Buckley further discloses wherein transmitting a JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests comprises transmitting the JPM file with changed references for objects that are not part of one or more requests to point to a file on a server without removing pages or layout objects (page 13, paragraphs 5-6).

34. With respect to claim 25, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 24, Buckley further discloses comprising: sending another JPM file that includes codestream data that extends one or more codestreams in the previously sent JPM file (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 7 [Search results example], lines 3-6, *next page*).

35. With respect to claim 26, Buckley discloses an article of manufacture having one or more recordable storage media storing executable instructions thereon which, when executed by a system (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1), cause the system to perform a method comprising:

receiving a plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, a search and *next page function*) for portions of a JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1) across; and transmitting the JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4), wherein each of the parts is a legal JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4), and

wherein transmitting the JPM file comprises:

transmitting a first legal JPM file corresponding to a first request of the plurality of requests (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 1-4); and

But does not disclose transmitting a JPM file over a network, or transmitting a second JPM file with reference to the first JPM file.

However, Sharpe discloses

transmitting a JPM file over a network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1,
image rendering over the internet),

And transmitting a second legal JPM file (page 473, paragraph 2, lines 4-6, *the fragment table being fixed up by the web browser*) corresponding to a second request of the plurality of requests (page 473, paragraph 2, lines 4-6, *moving to the next or previous page*), the second legal JPM file referring to the first legal JPM file (page 473, paragraph 1, lines 2-3).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the JPM construction of Buckley and the internet JPM rendering of Sharpe. The motivation to combine being, to further the capability of the JPM format to be efficiently communicated over the internet.

36. With respect to claim 27, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein the portions are selected from a group consisting of one or more desired pages (page 7,

Section 5.2.2 Pages, lines 1-2), one or more desired regions on a page (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 1, lines 2-3), desired resolution for data being returned (page 7, Section 5.2.2 Pages, lines 1-2), a desired technique to receive returned data (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 4, *compression type*), and an indication of data from the JPM file that has already been received (page 26, lines 1-2)

37. With respect to claim 28, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein the request is selected from a group consisting of a spatial portion of a page (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 1), a lower resolution of a page (page 11, Section 5.2.5 Thumbnails, paragraph 5, *small icon*), a range of pages (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 1, lines 1-2), and non-label boxes (page 53, Section B.6.6 Free box).

38. With respect to claim 29, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the requests specifies a box type in the JPM file (page 17, Section A.3 Box Definitions, Subsection **TBox**) and at least one of the parts of the JPM file includes information stored in one or more of each box of the box type specified in the at least one request (page 17, Section A.3 Box Definitions, Subsection **TBox**).

39. With respect to claim 30, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 29, Buckley further discloses wherein the at least one request further specifies a sub-box associated with the box type (page 73, Annex G, paragraph 1, lines 1-2), and wherein the response includes data associated with the sub-box of the box type (page 73, Annex G, paragraph 1, lines 3-4).

40. With respect to claim 31, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies a box in the JPM file starting at an offset (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1-2).

41. With respect to claim 32, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 31, Buckley further discloses wherein the response returns all of the contents of the box (page 13, paragraph 3, lines 6-8).

42. With respect to claim 33, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies page size that a page in the JPM file would take on a display (page 19, Table A-1, *Default Display Resolution*) and specifies a portion of an image requested within the page (page 19, Table A-1, *Object*).

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43. With respect to claim 34, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one parameter in at least one of the plurality of requests indicates a range (page 74, Section G.7 Byte Ranges, lines 1-3).

44. With respect to claim 35, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests includes an offset from an object box (page 12, Section 5.2.7 Shared Data, lines 3-4) to obtain a portion of a codestream pointed to by the offset (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 2, lines 1-2).

45. With respect to claim 36, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies a frame size (page 19, Table A-1, *Default Display Resolution*), a region offset (page 8, Figure 5-1 Layout Object Region), and a region size (page 8, Figure 5-2 Object Scaling and Positioning) to identify a portion of a codestream to obtain (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 2).

46. With respect to claim 37, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein at least

one of the plurality of requests includes a page request parameter (page 73, Section G.2 Metadata boxes).

47. With respect to claim 38, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein the method further comprises storing the JPM file on a server using external file storage (page 15, Section A.2 File Organization, paragraph 3).

48. With respect to claim 39, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein the method further comprises storing the JPM file on a server with a plurality of codestreams in shared data entry boxes (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 2, lines 4-5).

49. With respect to claim 40, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein the method further comprises:

collecting boxes in the JPM file relevant to at least one of the plurality of requests (page 7, Section “Encyclopedia example”, paragraph 2, lines 1-5);
forming a new JPM file with the boxes that are relevant to the at least one request, including adjusting any references of the boxes to new locations in the file (page 7, Section “Encyclopedia example”, paragraph 2, lines 1-5); and

transmitting the new JPM file (page 7, Section “Encyclopedia example”, paragraph 2, lines 1-2, *return*).

50. With respect to claim 41, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 40, Buckley further discloses wherein forming the new JPM file comprises eliminating pointers to external files (page 13, paragraph 5, *old fragment table can be turned into a free box*).

51. With respect to claim 42, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 40, Buckley further discloses wherein forming the new JPM file comprises adjusting page counts and the number of objects on a page (page 13, paragraph 4, lines 1-5).

52. With respect to claim 43, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 42, Buckley further discloses wherein adjusting page counts and the number of objects on a page comprises adjusting only those pages and objects needed to fulfill at least one of the plurality of requests (page 13, paragraph 4, lines 1-5).

53. With respect to claim 44, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein transmitting the JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests comprises

transmitting another first JPM file with at least one reference to at least one externally stored file (page 13, paragraph 6).

54. With respect to claim 45, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 44, Buckley further discloses wherein the at least one externally stored file comprises at least one externally stored codestream (page 13, paragraph 7, lines 5-8).

55. With respect to claim 46, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 44, Buckley further discloses wherein the method further comprises sending another second JPM file with references to data in a previously sent JPM file (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 7 (Search results example), lines 3-6, *next page*).

56. With respect to claim 47, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein the method further comprises grouping the JPM file with any externally referenced files and sending the grouping in response to at least one of the plurality of requests (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 7 (Search results example), lines 1-3, *search results page*).

57. With respect to claim 48, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 47, Buckley further discloses wherein the grouping is a MIME file (page 73, Section F.1 XML Encoding Example, paragraph 1).

58. With respect to claim 49, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 26, Buckley further discloses wherein transmitting a JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests comprises transmitting the JPM file with changed references for objects that are not part of one or more requests to point to a file on a server without removing pages or layout objects (page 13, paragraphs 5-6).

59. With respect to claim 50, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the article of manufacture defined in claim 49, Buckley further discloses wherein the method further comprises:

sending another JPM file that includes codestream data that extends one or more codestreams in the previously sent JPM file (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 7 [Search results example], lines 3-6, *next page*).

60. With respect to claim 51, Buckley discloses an apparatus comprising:
an input (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1, *client*) to receive a plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*) for portions of a JPM file stored in a storage medium (page 73, paragraph 1); and

a server core, coupled with the input, (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1) to transmit the JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4), wherein each of the parts is a legal JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4), and wherein transmitting the JPM file comprises:

transmitting a first legal JPM file corresponding to a first request of the plurality of requests (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 1-4); and

But does not disclose transmitting a JPM file over a network, or transmitting a second JPM file with reference to the first JPM file.

However, Sharpe discloses

transmitting a JPM file over a network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*),

And transmitting a second legal JPM file (page 473, paragraph 2, lines 4-6, *the fragment table being fixed up by the web browser*) corresponding to a second request of the plurality of requests (page 473, paragraph 2, lines 4-6, *moving to the next or previous page*), the second legal JPM file referring to the first legal JPM file (page 473, paragraph 1, lines 2-3).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the JPM construction of Buckley and the internet JPM rendering of Sharpe. The motivation to combine being, to further the capability of the JPM format to be efficiently communicated over the internet.

61. With respect to claim 52, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein the portions are selected from a group consisting of one or more desired pages (page 7, Section 5.2.2 Pages, lines 1-2), one or more desired regions on a page (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 1, lines 2-3), desired resolution for data being returned (page 7, Section 5.2.2 Pages, lines 1-2), a desired technique to receive returned data (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 4, *compression type*), and an indication of data from the JPM file that has already been received (page 26, lines 1-2)

62. With respect to claim 53, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein the request is selected from a group consisting of a spatial portion of a page (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 1), a lower resolution of a page (page 11, Section 5.2.5 Thumbnails, paragraph 5, *small icon*), a range of pages (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 1, lines 1-2), and non-label boxes (page 53, Section B.6.6 Free box).

63. With respect to claim 54, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the requests specifies a box type in the JPM file (page 17, Section A.3 Box Definitions, Subsection **TBox**) and at least one-of the parts of the JPM file includes information

stored in one or more of each box of the box type specified in the at least one request (page 17, Section A.3 Box Definitions, Subsection **TBox**).

64. With respect to claim 55, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 54, Buckley further discloses wherein the at least one request further specifies a sub-box associated with the box type (page 73, Annex G, paragraph 1, lines 1-2), and wherein the response includes data associated with the sub-box of the box type (page 73, Annex G, paragraph 1, lines 3-4).

65. With respect to claim 56, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies a box in the JPM file starting at an offset (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1-2).

66. With respect to claim 57, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 56, Buckley further discloses wherein the response returns all of the contents of the box (page 13, paragraph 3, lines 6-8).

67. With respect to claim 58, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies page size that a page in the JPM file would take on a

display (page 19, Table A-1, *Default Display Resolution*) and specifies a portion of an image requested within the page (page 19, Table A-1, *Object*).

68. With respect to claim 59, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one parameter in at least one of the plurality of requests indicates a range (page 74, Section G.7 Byte Ranges, lines 1-3).

69. With respect to claim 60, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests includes an offset from an object box (page 12, Section 5.2.7 Shared Data, lines 3-4) to obtain a portion of a codestream pointed to by the offset (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 2, lines 1-2).

70. With respect to claim 61, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests specifies a frame size (page 19, Table A-1, *Default Display Resolution*), a region offset (page 8, Figure 5-1 Layout Object Region), and a region size (page 8, Figure 5-2 Object Scaling and Positioning) to identify a portion of a codestream to obtain (page 7, Section 5.2.3 Layout Objects, paragraph 2).

71. With respect to claim 62, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein at least one of the plurality of requests includes a page request parameter (page 73, Section G.2 Metadata boxes).

72. With respect to claim 63, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51 wherein the server core stores the JPM file in an external file storage (page 15, Section A.2 File Organization, paragraph 3).

73. With respect to claim 64, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein the server core stores the JPM file with a plurality of codestreams in shared data entry boxes (page 12, Section 5.2.6 Contiguous and Fragmented Codestreams, paragraph 2, lines 4-5).

74. With respect to claim 65, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein the server core transmits the JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests by transmitting another first JPM file with at least one reference to at least one externally stored file (page 13, paragraph 6).

75. With respect to claim 66, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 65, Buckley further discloses wherein the at least one

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externally stored file comprises at least one externally stored codestream (page 13, paragraph 7, lines 5-8).

76. With respect to claim 67, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 65, Buckley further discloses further comprising sending another second JPM file with references to data in a previously sent JPM file (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 7 [Search results example], lines 3-6, *next page*).

77. With respect to claim 68, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 51, Buckley further discloses wherein the server core transmits a JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests by transmitting the JPM file with changed references for objects that are not part of one or more requests to point to a file on a server without removing pages or layout objects (page 13, paragraphs 5-6).

78. With respect to claim 69, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the apparatus defined in claim 68, Buckley further discloses wherein the server core sends another JPM file that includes codestream data that extends one or more codestreams in the previously sent JPM file (page 6, Section 5.2.1 Page Collections, paragraph 7 [Search results example], lines 3-6, *next page*).

79. With respect to claim 70, Buckley discloses a method comprising:

Receiving, at a server computer system, a plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*) for portions of a JPM (page 73, paragraph 1);

Collecting, at the server computer system, boxes in the JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1) relevant to at least one of the plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*) for portions of the JPM file (page 63, paragraph 3);

Forming, at the server computer system, a new legal JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4) with the boxes that are relevant to the at least one request (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4), including adjusting any references of the boxes to new locations in new legal JPM file (page 13, paragraph 5) and eliminating pointers to external files (page 13, paragraph 5, *old fragment table can be turned into a free box*); and

Transmitting, at the server computer system, the new legal JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4).

But does not disclose requesting or transmitting the JPM file over a network.

However, Sharp discloses:

receiving a request for a portion of a JPM file over a network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*),
and transmitting the JPM file across the network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the JPM construction of Buckley and the internet JPM rendering of Sharpe. The motivation to combine being, to further the capability of the JPM format to be efficiently communicated over the internet.

80. With respect to claim 72, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 70, Buckley further discloses where forming the new legal JPM file comprises adjusting page counts and the number of objects on a page (page 13, paragraph 4, lines 1-5).

81. With respect to claim 73, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 72, Buckley further discloses wherein adjusting page counts and the number of objects on a page comprises adjusting only those pages and objects needed to fulfill at least one of the plurality of requests (page 13, paragraph 4, lines 1-5).

82. With respect to claim 74, Buckley discloses an article of manufacture having one or more recordable storage media storing executable instructions thereon which, when executed by a system (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1), cause the system to perform a method comprising:

Receiving a plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, a *search* and *next page function*) for portions of a JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1);

collecting boxes in the JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1) relevant to at least one of the plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*);

forming a new legal JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4) with the boxes that are relevant to the at least one request (page 13, paragraph 4, lines 1-5), including adjusting any references of the boxes to new locations in the new legal JPM file (page 13, paragraph 5) and eliminating pointers to external files (page 13, paragraph 5, *old fragment table can be turned into a free box*); and

transmitting the new legal JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4).

But does not disclose requesting or transmitting the JPM file over a network.

However, Sharp discloses:

receiving a request for a portion of a JPM file over a network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*),

and transmitting the JPM file across the network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the JPM construction of Buckley and the internet JPM rendering of Sharpe. The motivation to combine being, to further the capability of the JPM format to be efficiently communicated over the internet.

83. With respect to claim 75, Buckley discloses an apparatus comprising:

Means for receiving a plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*) for portions of a JPM (page 73, paragraph 1);

means for collecting boxes in a JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1) relevant to at least one of the plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*);

means for forming a new JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4) with the boxes that are relevant to the at least one request (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4), including adjusting any references of the boxes to new locations in the new JPM file (page 13, paragraph 5) and eliminating pointers to external files (page 13, paragraph 5, *old fragment table can be turned into a free box*); and

means for transmitting the new legal JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4)

But does not disclose requesting or transmitting the JPM file over a network.

However, Sharp discloses:

receiving a request for a JPM file over a network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*),

and transmitting the JPM file across the network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the JPM construction of Buckley and the internet JPM rendering of Sharpe. The motivation to combine being, to further the capability of the JPM format to be efficiently communicated over the internet.

84. With respect to claim 76, Buckley discloses a method comprising:

Receiving, at a server computer system, a plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*) for portions of a JPM file (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*);

Transmitting, at the serve computer system, the JPM file in parts (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4) in response to the plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search and next page function*), wherein each of the parts is a legal JPM file (page 59, paragraph 2, lines 1-3, *legal values*); and

sending parts of the JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4) with an indication of the parts being sent (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1-2); and,

filling in the gaps in a received legal JPM file with the newly-created free boxes (page 63, paragraph 3).

But does not disclose requesting or sending the JPM file over a network.

However, Sharp discloses:

receiving a request for a JPM file over a network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*),

and sending the JPM file across the network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the JPM construction of Buckley and the internet JPM rendering of Sharpe. The motivation to combine being, to further the capability of the JPM format to be efficiently communicated over the internet.

85. With respect to claim 77, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 76, Buckley further discloses wherein sending parts of the JPM file with the indicating of the parts being sent comprises using an HTTP response (page 26, Section B.1.6 Data Entry URL box) indicating partial content and byte ranges of returned boxes (page 13, paragraph 4, lines 6-8; page 74, Section G.7 Byte Ranges).

86. With respect to claim 79, the combination of Buckley and Sharpe discloses the method defined in claim 76, Buckley further discloses comprising adjusting size of the free boxes as new data that fills one or more of the gaps in the received JPM file arrives (page 13, paragraph 4-6).

87. With respect to claim 80, Buckley discloses an article of manufacture having one or more recordable storage media storing executable instructions thereon which, when executed by a system (page 13, paragraph 2, lines 1), cause the system to perform a method comprising:

receiving a plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search* and *next page function*) for portions of a JPM file (page 73, paragraph 1);

transmitting the JPM file in parts (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4) in response to the plurality of requests (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and 5-8, *a search* and *next page function*), wherein each of the parts is a legal JPM file (page 59, paragraph 2, lines 1-3, *legal values*); and

sending parts of the JPM file with an indication of the parts being sent (page 73, paragraph 1, lines 3-4) across the network.

Filling in the gaps in a received JPM file with newly-created free boxes (page 63, paragraph 3).

But does not disclose requesting or transmitting the JPM file over a network.

However, Sharp discloses:

receiving a request for a JPM file over a network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*),

and transmitting the JPM file across the network (page 473, paragraph 1, line1, *image rendering over the internet*).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the JPM construction of Buckley and the internet JPM rendering of Sharpe. The motivation to combine being, to further the capability of the JPM format to be efficiently communicated over the internet.

Response to Arguments

88. Applicant's arguments filed March 31, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

89. With respect to claims 1, 26, and 51, the applicant argues that the combination of Buckley and Sharpe does not disclose *transmitting, at the server computer system, a*

JPM file in parts across the network in response to the plurality of requests, wherein each of the parts is a legal JPM file.

90. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicants arguments, because Buckley discloses, "transmitting the JPM file in parts...wherein each of the parts in a legal JPM file." The examiner directs the applicant to page 63 of Buckley (Annex F), where Buckley discloses XML Encoding of JPM files. Particularly focusing on paragraph 3, where Buckley reads, "The encoding may be...on a web server to produce alternative JPM files derived from a server JPM file that are tailored to a device, or which contain on specific pages or layout objects." In addition to the sub-elements cited in the office action above, Buckley expands in specifying that such sub-elements may include independent JPM files, which are portions of a separate JPM file, as provided by a server.

91. Furthermore with respect to claim s 1, 26, and 51, the applicant argues that the combination of Buckley and Sharpe does not disclose *transmitting a second legal JPM file corresponding to a second request of the plurality of requests, the second JPM file referring to the first legal JPM file.*

92. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicants arguments, because Sharpe discloses, "transmitting a second legal JPM...referring to the first legal JPM file." The examiner directs the applicant to page 470 of Sharpe (Figure 3) where Sharpe discloses mask an image objects of the JPM file format. Particularly focusing on paragraph 1, lines 4-7, where Sharpe reads, "The image data can either be stored

within the JPM file...or it can be stored external to the file" Whereby the external image can necessarily be a legal JPM file, shown in further detail on page 474, Figure 5, where the subsequent requests for additional JPM file content is provided to the user based on mouse movements.

93. With respect to claims 70, 74, and 75, the applicant argues that the combination of Buckley and Sharpe does not disclose, "forming a new JPM file with the boxes...relevant to the...request, including adjusting any references of the boxes to new locations in the file" as recited in the claims. Applicant respectfully continues in their attempt to differentiate the prior art from the claimed invention by arguing that prior art's reference to sub-elements via URLs does not suggest forming a *new* JPM file, but rather is a continuation of an existing JPM file.

94. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicants arguments because Buckley discloses, "transmitting the JPM file in parts in response to the plurality of requests, wherein each of the parts is a legal JPM file." The examiner directs the applicant to page 63 of Buckley (Annex F), where Buckley discloses XML Encoding of JPM files. Particularly focusing on paragraph 3, where Buckley reads, "The encoding may be...on a web server to produce alternative JPM files derived from a server JPM file that are tailored to a device, or which contain on specific pages or layout objects." In addition to the sub-elements cited in the office action above, Buckley expands in specifying that such sub-elements may include independent JPM files, which are portions of a separate JPM file, as provided by a server. Where the "alternative JPM

files derived from a server JPM file" of Buckley anticipates the, "new JPM file" of the claimed invention.

95. With respect to claims 76 and 80, the applicant argues that the combination of Buckley and Sharpe does not disclose *filling in gaps in a received legal JPM file with newly created free boxes*.

96. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicants arguments, because Buckley discloses that a, "received legal JPM file are filled with newly-created free boxes." The examiner directs the applicant to page 20 of Buckley (Table A-1), where Buckley discloses definitions and parameters for the various types of boxes allowed for in the international standard. Particularly focusing on Box name "free", where Buckley reads, "This box contains data that is no longer used and may be overwritten when the file is updated." Such newly created boxes are routinely used in the JPM standard to provide an indication that such space does not contain any data, but is reserved to be used at a future time.

Conclusion

97. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

98. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BLAKE RUBIN whose telephone number is (571) 270-3802. The examiner can normally be reached on M-R: 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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